

yellow or orange; leaves with a gland or glands on upper surface of petiole or both petiole and rachis; pods terete or compressed, but never flat.

- 2a. Pods clearly compressed laterally; leaves with 14-20 pairs of pinnae; prominent craterform gland present between terminal pair or pairs of pinnae.

A. macracantha Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.
(= *Acacia macracanthoides* Bert. in DC.; *Acacia lutea* (Houst. ex Mill.) Hitchc., not *A. lutea* Leavenw.)

- 2b. Pods terete or nearly so; leaves with 4-8 pairs of pinnae; inconspicuous disciform gland present between terminal pair of pinnae, or absent (although present on petiole).

- 3a. Pods somewhat constricted between the seeds, glabrate or with a dense, granular pubescence, 8-10 cm. long.

A. tortuosa (L.) Willd.

- 3b. Pods uniform in thickness, glabrous, 4-8 cm. long.

- 4a. Leaflets 1.5-3 mm. long, without (or with very obscure) lateral veins; pod with suture not apparent, blunt or long tapering; spines slender, 8-12 mm. long.

A. pinetorum Hermann (= *Vachellia peninsularis* Small, not *Acacia peninsularis* (Britt. & Rose) Standley; *Vachellia insularis* Small, not *Acacia insularis* A. Rich.)

- 4b. Leaflets 3-6 mm. long, with 1-6 prominent lateral veins; pod with two low ridges paralleling suture, usually blunt; spines moderately stout, usually either ca. 5 mm. long or ca. 25 mm. long.

A. farnesiana (L.) Willd. (= *Vachellia farnesiana* (L.) Wight & Arn.; ?*Vachellia densiflora* Alexander in Small, not *Acacia densiflora* Morrison)

I am grateful to Dr. Velva Rudd, Washington, D.C., for her observations on my earlier manuscripts of this group, from which the above key is derived.—*Daniel B. Ward, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601.*

ANODA CRISTATA (MALVACEAE) IN FLORIDA.—In the fall of 1965, Dr. Walter Scudder, of the Central Florida Experiment Station, Sanford, brought an interesting group of vegetable farm weeds to Gainesville for identification. One of these (collected 16 Sept. 1965 at Zellwood, Orange County; specimens deposited in the Herbarium of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Florida, was an unusual

looking member of the Malvaceae, which I could not match up with any of the known Florida representatives of the family. Floras of adjacent regions soon pinpointed it as *Anoda cristata* (L.) Schlecht., a widespread tropical American weed that ranges north into the southwestern U. S. It has turned up at scattered points in the eastern U. S., the nearest record to Florida being Mecklenberg County, North Carolina. Dr. Scudder reports having seen colonies of it in truck-farming areas at several localities in Orange and Seminole Counties. His specimens represent the var. *digitata* (Gray) Hochr., with lobed leaves, a weak variant first found in southern Arizona.—*John Beckner, Research Associate, Department of Botany, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601.*

RHODODENDRON PRINOPHYLLUM (R. ROSEUM, ERICACEAE) IN NORTH CAROLINA—A 1965 collection of *Rhododendron prinophyllum* (Small) Millais, on the summit of Bluff Mountain, Ashe County, North Carolina, apparently constitutes the first record of the species in the Carolinas. At the Bluff Mountain station it is associated with a mixed-oak forest (*Quercus rubra* L., *Q. rubra* var. *borealis* (Michx. f.) Farw., and *Q. alba* L.) at elevations above 4000 feet. *Rhododendron catawbiense* Michx. and *R. calendulaceum* (Michx.) Torr. are co-dominant shrubs.

Rhododendron prinophyllum is known as *R. roseum* (Loisel.) Rehder in current floras. Shinnars, however, has shown the illegitimacy of *R. roseum* (Castanea 27:94-95).

The azaleas have long been a poorly understood group, and little reliance should be placed on distribution data as given in the older publications in the absence of voucher specimens. Early workers (Robinson and Fernald, *Gray's New Manual of Botany*, 7th edition, 1908) did not distinguish the plant now known as *R. prinophyllum* from *R. canescens* Michx. It was also sometimes confused with *R. periclymenoides* (Michx.) Shinnars, a species incorrectly called *R. nudiflorum* (L.) Torr. in current works. As monographed by Rehder (in Wilson and Rehder, *A Monograph of Azaleas*, 1921), however, *R. prinophyllum* is separable from both species.

W. W. Ashe ("Azalea in North Carolina," Jour. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 38:90-91) included *R. roseum* in his list of species said to grow in North Carolina; however, he gave neither ecological nor distributional information. A thorough search of the NCU herbarium, the repository of the bulk of North Carolina specimens collected by Ashe, has failed to reveal any specimens from North Carolina identifiable as *R. prinophyllum*. The species was not included in the recent *Guide to the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas* (Radford et al, 1964).

Collection data for this report are as follows: NORTH CAROLINA, Ashe Co.: Bluff Mountain, mixed-oak forest above bog and fen area,